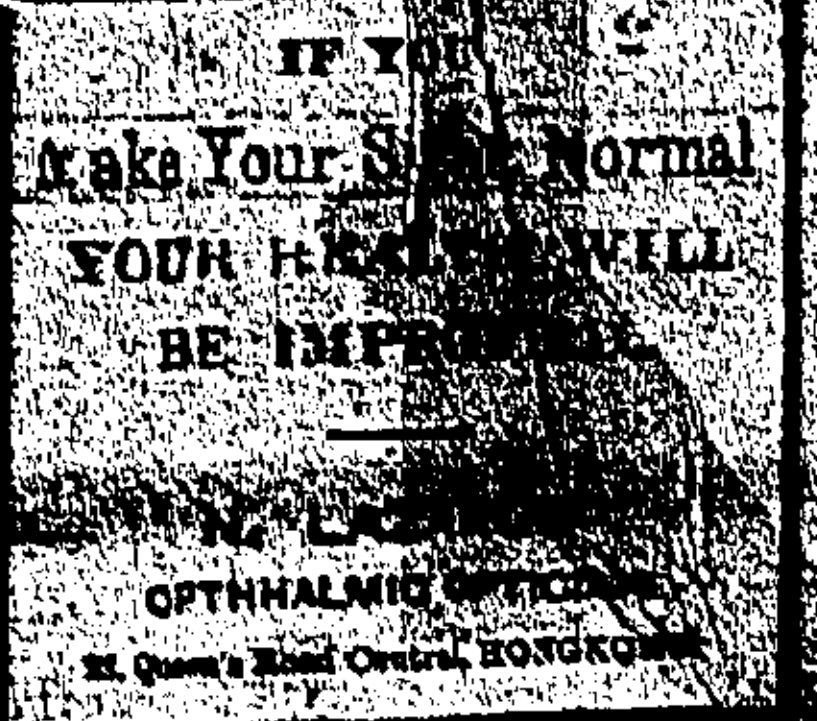




Hongkong Daily Press



No. 19,288

日六初月八年申庚

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17TH, 1920.

號七十月九年九國民華中 Price: \$5 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

JUST LANDED

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TIME TABLE

Week Days	
7.00 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m. every 15 minutes
8.00	" 11.00 "
9.00	" 12.00 "
10.00	" 1.00 p.m.
11.00	" 12.30 p.m.
12.00	" 1.00 p.m.
1.00 p.m.	" 2.00 "
2.00	" 3.00 "
3.00	" 4.00 "
4.00	" 5.00 "
5.00	" 6.00 "
Night Cars	
8.50 p.m.	to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes
9.30 p.m.	" 11.30 p.m.
Sundays	
7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m. every 15 minutes
8.00	" 11.00 "
9.00	" 12.00 "
10.00	" 1.00 p.m.
11.00	" 12.30 p.m.
12.00	" 1.00 p.m.
1.00 p.m.	" 2.00 "
2.00	" 3.00 "
3.00	" 4.00 "
4.00	" 5.00 "
5.00	" 6.00 "
Night Cars	
8.50 p.m.	to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes
9.30 p.m.	" 11.30 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road. Season and punch tickets available for all cars, not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time-table, but not for special cars. No payment for special cars will be made until payment has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheques or Compost Order representing Bank Notes.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE

On and after THURSDAY, APRIL 22nd, 1920, until further Notice. (All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Station	No. 1 Local	No. 2 Through	No. 3 Through	No. 4 Through	No. 5 Through	No. 6 Through	No. 7 Through	No. 8 Through	No. 9 Through	No. 10 Through
CANTON (via the West)	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55
Sham Shui Po	7.30	7.40	7.50	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00
Yau Ma Tei	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05
Yau Ma Tei	7.40	7.50	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10
Yau Ma Tei	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15
Yau Ma Tei	7.50	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20
Yau Ma Tei	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25
Yau Ma Tei	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30
Yau Ma Tei	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35
Yau Ma Tei	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40
Yau Ma Tei	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45
Yau Ma Tei	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50
Yau Ma Tei	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55
Yau Ma Tei	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00
Yau Ma Tei	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05
Yau Ma Tei	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10
Yau Ma Tei	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15
Yau Ma Tei	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20
Yau Ma Tei	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25
Yau Ma Tei	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30
Yau Ma Tei	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35
Yau Ma Tei	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40
Yau Ma Tei	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45
Yau Ma Tei	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50
Yau Ma Tei	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55
Yau Ma Tei	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00
Yau Ma Tei	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05
Yau Ma Tei	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10
Yau Ma Tei	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15
Yau Ma Tei	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20
Yau Ma Tei	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25
Yau Ma Tei	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30
Yau Ma Tei	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35
Yau Ma Tei	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40
Yau Ma Tei	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45
Yau Ma Tei	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50
Yau Ma Tei	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55
Yau Ma Tei	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00
Yau Ma Tei	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05
Yau Ma Tei	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10
Yau Ma Tei	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15
Yau Ma Tei	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20
Yau Ma Tei	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25
Yau Ma Tei	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30
Yau Ma Tei	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35
Yau Ma Tei	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40
Yau Ma Tei	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45
Yau Ma Tei	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50
Yau Ma Tei	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55
Yau Ma Tei	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00
Yau Ma Tei	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05
Yau Ma Tei	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10
Yau Ma Tei	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.15
Yau Ma Tei	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20
Yau Ma Tei	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.15	13.25
Yau Ma Tei	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30
Yau Ma Tei	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.15	13.25	13.35
Yau Ma Tei	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40
Yau Ma Tei	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.15	13.25	13.35	13.45
Yau Ma Tei	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50
Yau Ma Tei	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.15	13.25	13.35	13.45	13.55
Yau Ma Tei	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.00
Yau Ma Tei	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.15	13.25	13.35	13.45	13.55	14.05
Yau Ma Tei	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.00	14.10
Yau Ma Tei	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.15	13.25	13.35	13.45	13.55	14.05	14.15
Yau Ma Tei	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.00	14.10	14.20
Yau Ma Tei	12.55	13.05	13.15	13.25	13.35	13.45	13.55	14.05	14.15	14.25
Yau Ma Tei	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.00	14.10	14.20	14.30
Yau Ma Tei	13.05	13.15	13.25	13.35	13.45	13.55	14.05	14.15	14.25	14.35
Yau Ma Tei	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.00	14.10	14.20	14.30	14.40
Yau Ma Tei	13.15	13.25	13.35	13.45	13.55	14.05	14.15	14.25	14.35	14.45
Yau Ma Tei	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.00	14.10	14.20	14.30	14.40	14.50
Yau Ma Tei	13.25	13.35	13.45	13.55	14.05	14.15	14.25	14.35	14.45	14.55
Yau Ma Tei	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.00	14.10	14.20	14.30	14.40	14.50	15.00
Yau Ma Tei	13.35	13.45	13.55	14.05	14.15	14.25	14.35	14.45	14.55	15.05
Yau Ma Tei	13.40	13.50	14.00	14.10	14.20	14.30	14.40	14.50	15.00	15.10
Yau Ma Tei	13.45	13.55	14.05	14.15	14.25	14.35	14.45	14.55	15.05	15.15
Yau Ma Tei	13.50	14.00	14.10	14.20	14.30	14.40	14.50	15.00	15.10	15.20
Yau Ma Tei	13.55	14.05	14.15	14.25	14.35	14.45	14.55	15.05	15.15	15.25
Yau Ma Tei	14.00	14.10	14.20	14.30	14.40	14.50	15.00	15.10	15.20	15.30
Yau Ma Tei	14.05	14.15	14.25	14.35	14.45	14.55	15.05	15.15	15.25	15.35
Yau Ma Tei	14.10	14.20	14.30	14.40	14.50	15.00	15.10	15.20	15.30	15.40
Yau Ma Tei	14.15	14.25	14.35	14.45	14.55	15.05	15.15	15.25	15.35	15.45
Yau Ma Tei	14.20	14.30	14.40	14.50	15.00	15.10	15.20	15.30	15.40	15.50
Yau Ma Tei	14.25	14.35	14.45	14.55	15.05	15.15	15.25	15.35	15.45	15.55
Yau Ma Tei	14.30	14.40	14.50	15.00	15.10	15.20	15.30	15.40	15.50	16.00
Yau Ma Tei	14.35	14.45	14.55	15.05	15.15	15.25	15.35	15.45	15.55	16.05
Yau Ma Tei	14.40	14.50	15.00	15.10	15.20	15.30	15.40	15.50	16.00	16.10

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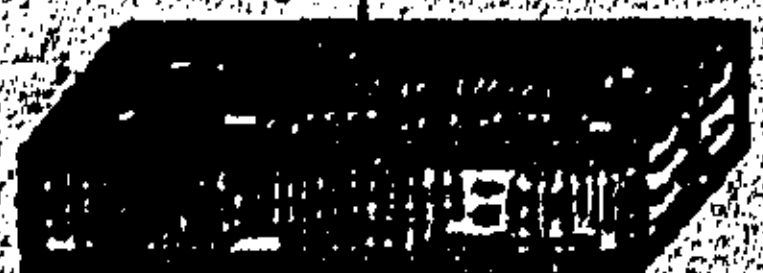
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MR. BERTRAND RUSSELL IN SOVIET RUSSIA.

"THE SOVIET SYSTEM HAS
BROKEN DOWN."

A RED BUREAUCRACY.

Mr. Bertrand Russell writes in the New York Nation:

Before I went to Russia, I imagined that I was going to see an interesting experiment in a new form of representative government. Everyone who is interested in Bolshevism knows the series of elections from the village meeting to the All-Russian Soviet by which the people's commissaries are supposed to derive their power. We were told that, by the recall, the occupational constituencies, and so on, a new and far more perfect machinery had been devised for ascertaining and registering the popular will. One of the things we hoped to study was the question whether the Soviet system is really superior to parliamentarism in this respect.

We were not able to make any such study because the Soviet system is moribund. No conceivable system of free election would give majority to the Communists in either town or country. Various methods are therefore adopted for giving the victory to government candidates. In the first place, the voting is by show of hands, so that all who vote against the government are marked men. In the second place, no candidate who is not a Communist can have any printing done, the printing works being all in the hands of the state. In the third place, he cannot address any meeting, because the halls all belong to the state. The whole of the press is, of course, official, no independent daily is permitted. In spite of all these obstacles, the Mensheviks have succeeded in winning about 40 seats out of 1,500 in the Moscow Soviet, by being known in certain large factories where the electoral campaign could be conducted by word of mouth.

THE KINE-MAGNATES.

But although the Moscow Soviet is nominally elected in Moscow, it is really only a body of electors who choose the executive committee of forty, out of which, in turn, is chosen the Praesidium, consisting of nine men who meet daily and have all the power. The Moscow Soviet, as a whole, is supposed to meet once a week, but did not meet while we were in Moscow. The Praesidium, on the contrary, meets daily. Of course, it is easy for the Government to exercise pressure over the election of the executive committee, and again over the election of the Praesidium. It must be remembered that effective protest is impossible, owing to the absolutely complete suppression of free speech and free press. The result is that the Praesidium of the Moscow Soviet consists only of orthodox Communists.

Kamenev, the President of the Moscow Soviet, informed us that the recall is very frequently employed, he said, in Moscow there are on an average thirty recalls a month. I asked him what were the principal reasons for the recall, and he mentioned four: drinking, going to the front (and being, therefore, incapable of performing the duties), change of politics on the part of the electors, and failure to make a report to the electors once a fortnight, which all members of the Soviet are expected to do. From what I saw of Russians, I should judge that almost all would be guilty in this last respect. It is evident that the recall affords opportunities for Government pressure, but I had no chance of finding out whether it is used for this purpose.

THE UNREPRESENTED PEASANTS. In country districts the method employed is somewhat different. It is impossible to insure that the village Soviet shall consist of Communists because, as a rule, at any rate in the villages I saw, there are no Communists. But when I asked in the villages how they were represented on the Volost and the Gubernia Soviet (the next largest above the Volost), I was met always with the reply that they were not represented at all. I could not verify this, and it is probably an overstatement, but all concurred in the assertion that, if they elected a non-Communist representative he could not obtain a pass on the railway and, therefore, could not attend the Volost or Gubernia Soviet. I saw a meeting of the Gubernia Soviet of Baranovsk. The representation is so arranged that the town workers have an enormous preponderance over the surrounding peasants; but even allowing for this, the proportion of peasants seemed astonishingly small for the centre of a very important agricultural area.

The All-Russian Soviet, which is constitutionally the supreme body, to which the People's Commissars are responsible, meets seldom and has become increasingly formal. Its sole function at present, so far as I could discover, is to ratify, without discussion, previous decisions of the Communist Party on matters (especially concerning foreign policy) upon which the Constitution requires its decision.

THE SOVIET COMMUNIST. All real power is in the hands of the Communist Party, whose number, about 800,000 in a population of about 120,000,000, I never came across a Communist by chance; the people whom I met in the streets, or in the villages, whom I could get into conversation with, were invariably said to be workers of the party. The only other class, I ever saw, was from some of the peasants, who spoke of the party as being the party. I must be said that the peasants' reason for disliking the Bolsheviks are very inadequate. The assertion that the peasants are better off than they were before, I saw no one—man, woman, or child—who looked underfed, and the towns and the landowners are dispossessed, and the peasants have profited. But the towns and the army still need nourishing, and the Government has nothing to give, the peasants in return for food except paper, which the peasants resent having to take.

It is a singular fact that Soviet rubles are worthless things as much Soviet rubles, and are much commoner in the country. Although they are illegal, pocket-books full of them are openly displayed in the market places. I do not think it should be inferred that the peasants expect a Soviet restoration; they are merely actuated by custom and dislike of novelty. They have never heard of the blockade, many hardly know that there is a war with Poland; consequently they cannot understand why the Government is unable to give them the clothes and agricultural implements that they need. Having got their land, and being ignorant of affairs outside their own neighbourhood, they wish their own village to be independent, and would resent the demands of any government whatever.

THE COMMUNIST BUREAUCRACY.

Within the Communist Party there are, of course, as always in a bureaucracy, different factions though hitherto the external pressure has prevented division. It seemed to me that the personnel of the bureaucracy could be divided into three classes. There are first the old revolutionists, tested by years of persecution. These men have most of the highest posts. Prison and exile have made them tough and fanatical and rather out of touch with their own country. They are honest men, with a profound belief that communism will regenerate the world. They think themselves utterly free from sentiment, but in fact they are sentimental about communism and about the régime that they are creating; they cannot face the fact that what they are creating is not communism, but that communism is anathema to the peasant, who wants his own land and nothing else. They are pitiless in punishing corruption or drunkenness when they find either among officials; but they have built up a system in which the temptations to petty corruption are tremendous, and their own materialistic theory should persuade them that under such a system corruption must be rampant.

THE SECOND CLASS in the bureaucracy, among whom are to be found most of the men occupying political posts just below the top, consist of young arrivistes who are enthusiastic Bolsheviks because of the material success of bolshevism. It is these men who make the régime so odious in many ways. With them must be reckoned the army of policemen, spies, and secret agents, largely inherited from the Tsarist times, who make their profit out of the fact that no one can live except by breaking the law. This aspect of bolshevism is emphasized by the Extraordinary Commission, a body, practically independent of the Government, possessing its own regiments, which are better fed than the Red Army. This body has the power of imprisoning any man or woman without trial on such charges as speculation or counter-revolutionary activity. It has shot thousands without trial, and though now it is nominally lost the power of inflicting the death penalty, it is by no means certain that it has altogether lost it in fact. It has spies everywhere, and ordinary mortals live in terror of it.

THE THIRD CLASS in the bureaucracy consists of men who are not ardent communists, who have rallied to the Government since it has proved itself stable, and who work for it either out of patriotism or because they enjoy the opportunity of developing their ideas freely without the obstacles of traditional institutions. Among this class are to be found men of the type of the successful business man, with the same sort of ability as is found in the American self-made trust magnate, but working for success and power, not for money. There is no doubt that the Bolsheviks are successfully solving the problem of enlisting this kind of ability in the public service without permitting it to amass wealth as it does in capitalist communities. This is perhaps their greatest success so far, outside the domain of war. It makes it possible to suppose that, if Russia is allowed to have peace, an amazing industrial development may take place, making Russia a rival of the United States. The Bolsheviks are industrialists in all their aims; they love everything in modern industry except the excessive rewards of the capitalists. And the harsh discipline to which they are subjecting the workers is calculated, if anything can, to give them the habits of industry and honesty which have hitherto been lacking, and which alone prevents Russia from being one of the foremost industrial countries.

JUTLAND VICTORY

222,885 IN PRIZE MONEY.

Application was made to the Prize Court recently by the whole of the Grand Fleet for 222,885 prize money in respect of the battle of Jutland.

Council said 151 British ships took part in the battle, and the victory was so great that the enemy fleet fled to their home port, where they remained and never came out again until they emerged at the end of the war to surrender.

The Court was asked to decree that the battle was a joint and common enterprise of all the 151 ships engaged. The Fleet was agreed that the battle should be treated on that basis. As it was impossible to send them a modern naval battle any one particular ship or squadron was solely responsible for the destruction of any one ship.

The application was granted by the President (Sir Henry Duke), and the record of the proceedings would be one of the most famous documents in the archives of the Court.

TURF SENSATION.

STORY OF DISGUISED ANIMAL
AT RACE.

A remarkable story of darkening a horse as a disguise in order to win bets by alleged fraud was told at Bow Street the other day when the case in which Peter Christian Barrie and Walter Hopking were charged with substituting a three-year-old for a two-year-old at Stockton races was before the Court.

Two other men, Norman Wietz, a dealer in previous sponges of Hailsham-road, Kensington, and Cyril Lawley, of West-vorth, Mansions, Hampstead, motor engineers, were charged with conspiring with Barrie to obtain money by fraud at Cheltenham races.

Mr. C. F. Gill, K.C., prosecuting, said Lawley wrote to Messrs. Weatherby, the Jockey Club agents, asking them to register a mare in the name of Silver Badge. Lawley said he bought the horse at Bristol Remounts Disposal sales, and that its pedigree was unknown. The mare was entered for the Malvern Hurdle Selling Race at Cheltenham last December.

About a quarter of an hour before the race, continued Mr. Gill, Barrie appeared on the course with a mare wrapped in blankets. She won easily, and was afterwards sold to Wietz for 10 guineas. Silver Badge had never been heard of since that race, and the case for the prosecution was that Lawley, on Barrie's instructions, registered a fictitious horse, and that Barrie disguised a horse of his own, known as Shining Morn, and ran her as Silver Badge.

The mare was subjected to some manipulation which made her colour exceedingly dark. The result was that Barrie and the others thought the mare could not be recognised when she ran. After winning the race it became necessary to restore Shining Morn to her original colour. There was no such horse as Silver Badge at all.

The object of the alleged fraud, added Mr. Gill, was to enable the prisoners to bet with the certainty that they would win and one of the defendants won £1,100. Alexander Macfarlane, of Canterbury, who said he had been employed by Barrie as Upton to look after his horse, described how he took Shining Morn from Upton to Hampstead on Barrie's instructions. Barrie said he would notice a difference in her appearance, as he had had her rubbed over with some American "dope." The witness said that when he saw the mare she was much darker, and a white star on her forehead and a white hind fetlock had disappeared beneath the brown "dope."

Barrie asked him to buy some petrol to "see he could get the stuff off." He tried to do so, but was not very successful. Barrie then brought some stuff in a bottle and that was "pretty successful." The defendants were remanded. Lawley was allowed bail of one surety in £100 and Wietz in two sureties of £200 each. Barrie was refused bail.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY. HOW TO MAKE IT POPULAR.

Applies the Hongkong University controversy; the following comments of the Hongkong correspondent of the N. C. Daily News are interesting.

The question chiefly exercising the minds of those interested in the University is, I believe, one concerning the extension of its practical usefulness. Some of the more academic amongst us are horrified at the suggestion that the University should develop into a glorified technical school, but I think that many business men are inclined to believe that a technical education, crowned with the halo of a University degree, would admirably meet the requirements.

There is feeling that more might be done towards equipping the young Chinese for particular careers and especially in training them for commercial life. We read of hundreds of Chinese going to the Universities of America, France and Japan, and wonder why Hongkong does not make a stronger appeal and whether the advantages it offers are sufficiently well-known. Having regard to the population from which it can draw its students, and the increasing number of good schools in all parts of China, there should never be a vacancy in any of its hotels, and the competition for admission should be so strong that the process of elimination should be one of the most difficult tasks with which the authorities would have to contend.

In these circumstances, surely, there would be little heard of financial trouble. It is hoped that, apart from their advice regarding the immediate financial problem, the members of the Commission will deal adequately with these questions and with methods for making the University more popular.

MOB RULE ENDS AT ZITTAU.

AMSTERDAM, August 24th.—The terrorists at Zittau (Saxony) have given up the control they usurped over the town, and the self-appointed Commission of Fifteen has restored power to the Council of the Community. Work has been resumed at the electric works, and the transport services are running again.

This surrender follows the proclamation of martial law in the departments of Lorraine and Zittau, and the scattering by a Government aeroplane of warnings to the population to support the legal authorities. The "Reds," who were armed, had closed all the places of amusement and cinemas and occupied the electrical works, so that the town was plunged into darkness, and the local industries brought to a standstill. The population, though threatened by the terroristic rule, was kept in subjection by the "Red" guards. The leader of the "Reds" is said to be Muller Jordan, whose arrest had been ordered for inciting the men in the Ruhr basin to strike.

INTIMATIONS

THEATRE ROYAL.

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SATURDAY, Sept. 18th, at 9.15
MAURICE E. BANDMAN

presents the

BANDMAN COMEDY COMPANY

In a repertoire of latest London plays.

SATURDAY, Sept. 18th

"NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH."

MONDAY, Sept. 20th

"THE NAUGHTY WIFE."

TUESDAY, Sept. 21st

"A VOICE FROM THE MINARET."

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22nd

"GENERAL POST."

THURSDAY, Sept. 23rd

"THE YELLOW TICKET."

FRIDAY, Sept. 24th

"BILLETED."

SATURDAY, Sept. 25th

"LORD RICHARD IN THE PANTRY."

PRICES \$4, \$2 & \$1.

Navy and Military half-price.

Booking at MOTTRETS [1463]

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WANTED: An old established IMPORT HOUSE, having its Head Office in New York, with Branches in London, Manchester, China, Japan and the Philippine Islands, desires the services of an EXPERIENCED TEXTILE MAN for a responsible position in its Manila Branch Office. Permanent position and good prospects for the right man. Address communications in confidence, to P.O. Box 180, Manila, stating past experience and salary desired. [1477]

WANTED: Export man who is also well acquainted with Piceogoods and General Import. Able to correspond in the most important commercial languages: perfect knowledge of Chinese. Can bring good Foreign connections. No objection to contacts. Apply— Box 1355. Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1385]

TO LET: FULLY FURNISHED FLAT, Central position. From beginning of October till end of May. Reply— Box 1478. Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1478]

BRITISH CONCESSIONS SHANGHAI-CANTON.

FOR SALE LOT No. 62, immediately behind the Russian Consulate, with an area of 12,645 square feet, measuring 20 x 1044 feet, frontage to creek which is adjacent to Western Exit leading to Coast Road bridge, Shanghai Railway and Grand Trunk line to Hankow, now in construction. Apply to— HERRING, DENT & CO. [1371]

FOR SALE

LAND at Kowloon, about 16,946 square feet, in a very desirable position for European dwelling. For full particulars apply to— LINDSAY & DAVIS, Alexander Building, Hongkong. [1383]

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FOR the use of all Members of the Maritime Union and H.M. Navy.

Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room, Officers' Room, G.P.O. Room, Restaurant, Concert Hall, Church.

Private Cabins and beds in "Dormitories" Motor Laund "Dormitory."

[78]

THE NEW SYSTEM OF THERAPY NO. 1 THERAPY NO. 2 THERAPY NO. 3

CLAIM FOR HOUSE RENT. GROSS DISPARAGEMENT OF A SOLICITOR'S UNDERTAKING.

A BREEZE IN COURT.

At the Summary Court, yesterday, before Mr. Justice J. R. Wood, Dr. M. S. Mehta sued Mr. Ching Lung, claiming \$40 for rent due in respect of the second floor of No. 94, Ice House Street, for the month of July.

Mr. T. Rowan appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. D. H. Blake for the defendant. Dr. Mehta said that he sub-let the floor to the defendant, who entered into possession on March 1st. There was no written lease, but a verbal agreement that the defendant was to pay \$45 a month, in advance. He had paid rent up to June 1st. Witness sent defendant a letter of notice to quit on June 4th and defendant told him he was willing to quit any time if his rent was returned. Witness did not agree to that. Defendant remained in occupation till July 5th, but did not pay any rent. A letter was sent to defendant through witness, solicitors. The solicitor made a mistake in regard to the date. He told defendant he was willing to accept less money if he paid him. The reason for giving notice was because he wanted to use the flat as a consulting room.

Cross-examined by Mr. D'Almada, witness said that he knew there was a great shortage of houses. He did not agree to defendant going away at once. He was certain he did not tell his solicitor that the defendant left at the end of June.

Mr. D'Almada. Do you mean to say that Mr. Rowan will make such a serious mistake?

Mr. Rowan. I admit it was a mistake. Witness, continuing, said that he did not occupy the premises immediately.

Re-examined, witness said that because of the shortage of houses he had given defendant one and a half months' notice.

In reply to His Honour, witness said that defendant lived with his family till July 5th.

Mr. D'Almada said that the only question to decide was whether there was a verbal agreement between the parties as to defendant leaving in June. He had come prepared to move the case on the solicitor's letter. He wished for an adjournment to bring witnesses to prove that defendant left in June.

Mr. Rowan. I am prepared to go into the witness box and say that Dr. Mehta instructed me to apply for the July rent. No date on which the tenant left was mentioned.

His Honour. You gave notice that the tenant left in June?

Mr. Rowan. No, I said that although he left in June he was liable for a month's rent.

His Honour mentioned that the other side came prepared because of that letter. Why should they not have an adjournment?

Mr. Rowan. They can have it, if they are prepared to pay my costs.

His Honour. No, you gave notice of certain facts.

Mr. Rowan. It has been admitted that it was a mistake. I wish that the money should be paid into Court.

Mr. D'Almada. I give my personal undertaking.

Mr. Rowan. I wish that the money should be paid into Court.

Mr. D'Almada. I never heard such a gross disparagement of a solicitor's undertaking of one not accepting the undertaking of another in Court. I withdraw my undertaking.

His Honour adjourned till Wednesday next, no order being made.

FORGED GOVERNMENT OPIUM LABELS.

ONE DETAIL MISSING.

Revenue Officer Clarke charged a Chinese before Mr. G. N. Orme, yesterday, with the possession of 37 forged Government opium labels.

Mr. A. E. Hall, who appeared for the defence, said that he wanted a short remand, as his client would like to call a witness for the defence.

Revenue Officer Clarke said that he had no objection to a remand, but he would like the Magistrate to take the evidence of Mr. Silva, the label expert of the Hongkong Printing Press, and then remand the case. He explained that Mr. Silva was a busy man, and he did not think it fair to ask him to attend Court again.

Mr. Hall said that he had no objection. As a matter of fact, he did not intend to contest the fact that the labels found on his client were forged.

Mr. A. Silva, of the Hongkong Printing Press, Government opium label printer, said that he had examined the labels which formed the subject of the charge, and discovered at a glance that they were forged.

The Magistrate. Are they good imitations?

The Witness. Pretty good, but there is one little detail which is a secret, that is missing.

The Magistrate. Do you think they could easily deceive an unsuspecting person?

The Witness. Yes, they would easily deceive the public. They are good imitations.

Mr. Hall said he had no questions to ask.

The Magistrate remanded the case until to-day.

CLAIM FOR WAGES. INDIAN WATCHMAN'S UNSUCCESSFUL SUIT.

At the Summary Court, on Wednesday, Mr. Justice J. R. Wood delivered judgment in the action in which Sudda Singh, an Indian watchman, claimed from Tunn Cheong, the sum of \$3.50 being wages for three days, and \$25 for wrongful dismissal.

Mr. T. Rowan appeared for plaintiff and Mr. D. H. Blake for defendant.

His Honour said. In giving judgment in this case I want to make one thing clear, and that is that I do not regard this case as in any way a test case for the other parties whose names appeared on the writ in the first instance. I am not going to pronounce any opinion on the merit of their case at this time. It seems to me that in order to justify the dismissal of each of the defendants the firm would have to prove some special default on the part of each man. I find then as a fact that plaintiff was given notice of dismissal on July 13th, that he was given more than 24 hours' notice. I find that the condition of his employment, which was in writing, was that in case of any default made by him in connection with his duties his employer should be at liberty to dismiss him by giving him 24 hours' notice. The question for decision is whether he had or had not committed such default. I find that he was employed as head watchman to be in charge of six other watchmen, that it was his duty to see that these watchmen were on duty, two at a time, continuously. I find that during recent months his employer complained to him about the way in which the watchmen were performing their duties. I find that on June 27th a theft occurred in one of the houses with regard to which these men were acting as watchmen, and that no watchman was on duty. Also on July 7th a man was robbed outside one of these shops at 11 p.m. and no watchman was on duty, also on July 10th at twelve midnight no watchman was on duty. This is evidence of neglect of duty by the plaintiff. In consequence of these facts the employer held a meeting on July 12th and on the following day the defendants, who had been the employers of the plaintiff and the other watchmen, acting on the result of the discussion at this meeting gave notice of dismissal to the plaintiff and six watchmen, and so far as the plaintiff is concerned, I find that they were justified in giving such notice and the plaintiff has no cause for action. Judgment for the defendants with costs.

BANISHEE FROM SINGAPORE. CHARGED WITH THEFT.

Before Mr. G. N. Orme, at the Magistrate's Court, yesterday, a Chinese was charged, as the instance of Inspector Langan, with the theft, from an unnumbered matchbox, of the property of a vegetable gardener.

The defendant denied theft, saying that he had been only two days in the Colony, and was looking for his elder brother, who lived in Kowloon Tong. He went into the matchbox to enquire the way. When he found that the inmates were not in, he walked out. At the door, he was caught by two men who accused him of theft.

One of the inmates of the matchbox said that he was asleep at 5 a.m. when he was aroused by his sister-in-law calling out "Thief!" He got out of bed, just in time to see the defendant leaving the matchbox with the clothing under his arm. Witness chased him. The defendant was arrested by witness's elder brother and a folk.

Inspector Langan informed the Magistrate that the defendant was a banishee from Singapore. The defendant, also, admitted that he had been banished from Singapore as an undesirable character.

Inspector Langan informed the Magistrate that banishes from Singapore are not allowed in Hongkong. When they come here, they are usually sent back to their village. If they return after being warned, they are imprisoned.

The Magistrate convicted the defendant of theft and passed sentence of three months' hard labour. He also warned him that being a banishee from Singapore, he was not allowed to live in the Colony.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. L. C. BIRD, D.F.O., ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

Infantry drills will be held at Headquarters throughout the coming season on Mondays and Fridays at 5.30 p.m., commencing on Monday, the 20th inst.

Plain clothes, rifles, belts and side arms. The Corps will parade as strong as possible on Monday, October 4th. Further instructions will be issued later.

The following promotion will take effect from September 28, 1920:—No. 420 Pte. D. Davis to be Corporal and employed on Battalion Headquarters (for Medical Duties).

G. F. E. Rawson, Bt. Major, Adjutant, H.K.V.D.C.

Hongkong, September 16th, 1920.

NO TRAINS TO CANTON. RAILS RIPPED UP BY SOLDIERS.

Information was received at the Kowloon Railway Station, yesterday morning, to the effect that a train had been detailed near Ngai Yau, on the Chikwan section of the line, and that consequently no train could pass through to Canton. As a result of this, the Canton train only travelled as far as Shekling and the passengers for Canton were refused their fare. It is expected to resume the service either to-day or to-morrow.

As to how the train came to be derailed there is no definite news, but it is stated that Kwangtung soldiers, receiving information that a special military train, carrying Kwangtung troops, was proceeding to Shekling, the Headquarters of General Ma, rooted up the lines at night, and the train was consequently derailed. The train consisted of three coaches.

SINGAPORE CATHEDRAL BURGLAR. PART OF BISHOP'S PASTORAL STAFF STOLEN.

We regret to report that the Cathedral was the scene of a burglary during the night of August 16th, reports the Singapore Cathedral Monthly Paper. Entrance was obtained by one of the windows near the vestry on the South side, the lower boards of which were cut so as to admit of a hand to undo the bolts, top and bottom. All the cupboards and drawers were ransacked in the clergy and in the clerk's vestries.

While many silver things had been hastily handled by the burglar, the only thing of value that was removed was the upper section of the Bishop's pastoral staff. This is the staff that was presented to the Bishop by the Diocese. It is a very handsome staff, and is silver-gilt, studded with red garnets. It is made in four sections, which unscrew. The three lower sections are of ebony with silver-gilt, and garnets at the screw-joints, but the top section which was stolen is solid silver-gilt. The burglar must have thought it was made of gold, for he refused silver articles which could be carried away much more easily. Mr. Butterworth's cassock was apparently chosen as a suitable wrap for the crozier. The box in which the staff was kept had been broken open. The staff was insured with the Commercial Union Assurance Company. Several useful finger and foot prints were left behind and were at once photographed by the Police.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT AT TAIKOO. GOT DRUNK AT FEAST.

Two Chinese seamen, one of whom had his shirt covered with blood, and had a wound on the side of the nose, appeared before Mr. G. N. Orme, yesterday, charged with disorderly conduct in the Taikoo dockyard.

The defendants said that they were drunk.

The Magistrate. What did you drink for?—We had a feast on.

Mr. Smith of the Dockyard, said that he arrested the defendants. They were very disorderly, and he had much difficulty in taking them to the station. They had no business in the yard. The first defendant used to work on one of the boats, but he had been dismissed.

Replying to the Magistrate, the witness said that it was very difficult to prevent the defendants from entering the yard, as they could easily get in by giving the name of a ship.

The Magistrate said that such cases could be stopped more easily by getting at the people who took the defendants into the yard and gave them drinks.

Mr. Smith said that he was convinced that the defendants did not get their drinks in the yard.

Replying to the Magistrate, the first defendant said that they were invited to the yard by the "boy" of the Captain of one of the ships in dock.

The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$3 each.

INTERPORT CRICKET AT SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN.

The Shanghai evening paper, of the 14th inst., which came by a mail yesterday, contains details of the first innings by the Shanghai C.C. in the above match as follows:

THIRTEEN TO GO.

A. W. Hayward, c. Hagen, b. Rasmussen, 10.

H. B. O'Connell, c. Alabaster, b. Rasmussen, 10.

H. E. Murrell, c. Foster, b. Rasmussen, 10.

J. A. Quayle, c. Hagen, b. Douglas, 5.

Rev. C. E. Spencer, b. Rasmussen, 11.

Hansell, b. Rasmussen, 3.

F. L. Wainwright, c. Paul, b. Douglas, 10.

Leslie, c. Douglas, b. Alabaster, 10.

Dr. O'Hara, c. Alabaster, b. Rasmussen, 10.

G. M. Hillings, b. Rasmussen, 10.

C. Brock, not out.

Total (all out) 109.

Bowling Analysis.

Rasmussen 23 17 61 6.

Douglas 25 21 5 70 2.

Alabaster 12 0 21 1.

Magee 6 1 27 0.

THE SEOUL INCIDENT. MR. HERSMAN'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. Hersman, of the American Congressional party, who had an unpleasant experience at Seoul when he attended a meeting of Koreans at the Seoul Y.M.C.A. Hall, is quoted in a Shimoneki dispatch to the Pioneer as stating that as he was desirous of coming to personal contact with Chinese, Koreans and Japanese as much as possible during the present journey he consented to be present at a meeting of Koreans at the Y.M.C.A. Hall at Seoul at their request. His attendance was, however, conditional on absolute abstention from political topics. In the course of his statement he referred to the similarity in topographical conditions between California and Korea, and for the rest his remarks on the occasion were absolutely of a non-political nature. In response to his speech, one of the Koreans expressed regret that contrary to their expectations many Congressmen remained from attending the meeting. While he was still there soldiers-police, the Pioneer's correspondent suggests, but Mr. Hersman says they were soldiers—and they entered the hall and declared the meeting to be dissolved. He was also ordered to leave the place, but he refused to obey. The soldiers then began to assault and kick the Koreans under arrest. Here again the Japanese correspondent puts in a parenthesis, that this is presumably a mistake. Mr. Hersman did not conceal his surprise at this cruel treatment of the Koreans by the Japanese soldiers. He says that he would not have treated a dog in such a heartless manner. It seemed to him that the Japanese were treating the Koreans as though they were so many beasts with a view to driving them out of the earth. No other civilized country in the world affords an example of such shameful conduct. When Koreans visited America and laid complaints of the brutal treatment meted out to them by the Japanese, he did not for a moment believe it; but now he was convinced that what Koreans complain of is based on fact. American news of Japanese in America in the same manner as Japanese do the Koreans. He says that Japan is going about the business of administering affairs in Korea in the wrong way, and is losing opportunities which she ought to turn to good account. The Koreans are, in a manner, children, and they must, therefore, be kindly treated, and be helped forward in the work of civilization. Mr. Hersman admits that he was pleased to come in personal contact with Japanese, but at the same time his disappointment was very great in some respects.

BRUTALITY OF THE POLICE.

The Seoul Press publishes the following letter from Mr. Thomas Hobbs, of the British and Foreign Bible Society:

"At I believe you desire to keep within the bounds of accuracy I would like to call your attention to the last paragraph of your account of the Korean reception for the Congressmen in to-day's issue of the Seoul Press. I was an eye-witness of the affair and the last paragraph is so contrary to fact that I feel obliged to call your attention to it. When I went to my office in Chongno between 2 and 3 o'clock there was no crowd in Chongno. In company with Mr. Gregg I went into the Y.M.C.A. building and found there a very orderly gathering of Korean gentlemen. On learning that the reception had been furnished I returned to my office. A large number of police were lined up outside the Police Headquarters, and upon a signal being given they rushed with a yell and surrounded the Y.M.C.A. building and some entered the door. It was quite evident that it was not for the purpose of checking the crowd outside from invasion of the building, but to prevent Koreans from leaving. There was no crowd in Chongno at this time. A few Koreans, not more than five or six, attempted to run away from the Y.M.C.A. door. These men who were trying to do no more than make their escape from the building were knocked down by the police and brutally beaten and kicked. One man, not more than five yards from where I stood, was beaten by seven policemen at once. They used their fists, swords and boots. While lying helpless on the ground surrounded by six policemen who were beating him a seventh policeman ran in and kicked him in the face. Two others quite near were treated as badly. I remonstrated with the police but they ordered me into my office and forcibly shut the door. I was quite alone."

Some of my Japanese friends to whom I have mentioned this affair feel quite as indignant as I do. One cannot believe that it is the wish of the authorities that such things should happen. If not, there ought to be some way of preventing it. No one queries the rights of the police to arrest, but they have no right to treat men as they did in Chongno on this occasion."

JAPANESE OCCUPATION OF SAGHALIEN.

APPLICATIONS FOR LICENCES.

The announcement made by the Japanese Government of their determination to occupy the Russian portion of the island of Saghalien, has resulted in a large number of persons applying for licenses or permits to launch commercial and trade enterprises in Siberia. Among these are the Hime-Japanese Fishing Company, the Northern Japan Fishing Company, the Taisui Firm and others. It is estimated that more than 1,000 fishing enterprises have been started in the neighbourhood of Saghalien and along the Amur River.

A firm called the Holmshtek is endeavouring to exploit oil that is said to exist in the neighbourhood of the Amur, near Kinky Bay. It is reported that the military authorities are very busy receiving applications for privileges to dig for coal and gold, search for petroleum, trap beasts and furs, etc.

CANNED VEGETABLES

Better than
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Cooked ready
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Artichokes, Whole French, American	per tin	\$ 30
Beetroots	"	35
Beans, String, Upper Lake Brand	"	35
Beans, Lima, Del Monte, S & W	"	40
Carrots, Del Monte, No. 3 tin	per tin	35
S & W No. 2 tin	"	30
Cauliflower, S & W	per 2 1/2 tin	50
Cabbage, S & W	per 2 tin	38
Peas, Del Monte	per tin	45
Spinach Del Monte 2 tin	"	35
Sugar Corn, Del Monte, S & W	per 2 tin	40
Turnips, S & W No. 2 tin	per tin	35
Tomatoes, Gotsch, Del Monte	per 2 1/2 tin	35
Veribest	"	30
Artichokes, French Fonds	per tin	1.00
Champignons, French	per pint tin 130 per 1 pint	65
Marjoram, French	per 1 1/2 tin	35
Macedoine, French	per tin	35
Swede Turnips, Australian	"	40
String Beans, Dutch	per 1 1/2 tin	50
Endive	"	80
Calery	"	70
Peas, Marrowfat, Dutch	"	1.00
Broad Beans & Bacon, Dutch	"	80
Cauliflower & Sausage	"	1.50
	"	1.50

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HUILE de LUXE: is specially adapted for use on Motor Cycles during warm weather.

MOTORINE: The best all-round oil for Water-cooled Engines. It has a rich character and good body.

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CAFE and GLACE also

PATENT DRESS SHOES

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BEST BRITISH BOOTS

Gent's Complete Outfitters

CABLES

LATEST CABLES
(THROUGH RUSSIA'S AGENCY.)"DAILY HERALD" OFFER
REJECTED BY BOARD.

London, September 14th.
The Board of Directors of the *Daily Herald*, today, declined the offer of \$75,000 from the Third International, and accepted the resignation from the board of Mr. Mayne, who negotiated the offer.

The other directors have adopted a resolution, declaring that they had no knowledge of the offer, and expressing confidence that the Labour movement in England will meet the journal's financial requirements.

COAL CRISIS.

FUNDAMENTAL OBSTACLE TO
NEGOTIATIONS.

London, September 15th.
Regarding the coal crisis, the *Daily Herald* yesterday morning, gave prominence to what appeared to be an inspired statement, declaring that the question of decontrol of prices was the fundamental obstacle to any negotiation, because it was considered that decontrol would send up the domestic coal prices. Therefore, the Government could point the way to the negotiations by giving a pledge, which has, so far, not been forthcoming, that the price would not be decontrolled.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S STATEMENT.

The Prime Minister, this morning, issued a statement, which says that it is the considered policy of the Government gradually to free the coal industry from Government control, but as long as the present discrepancy continues between the export price and the home price, which is regulated by the cost of production, it is impossible for the Government to abandon the control price of coal at the pit-head.

Until the export price approximates much more closely to the home price, it is the intention of the Government to retain some form of control on pit-head prices and of the quantity allowed for export in order that the coal required for domestic and industrial consumption may be afforded at a reasonable price. The Government has, always, recognised that a trade union organisation is vital to the interests of labour, and it has consistently accepted the principle that trade unions should represent the interests of their members in the whole industrial field. In all questions affecting wages and conditions of labour in the mining industry, the right of the Federation to speak and negotiate on behalf of its members has never been questioned. But if a trade union or any section of the community attempts to impair the functions committed to the Government by the whole body of the people, such a claim must unhesitatingly be resisted. It is those who make such a claim, not those who resist it, who imperil the record, the position and the work of trade unions.

EARLIER CABLES.

OFFICIAL FIGURES DISPUTED BY
MINERS' FEDERATION.

London, September 14th.
As was to be anticipated, the Miners' Federation has not taken long in challenging the Government's coal figures, cabled yesterday.

The Federation has issued a statement that the cost of production includes an abnormal amount spent by the mine-owners on development, and it contends that this expenditure will continue high as long as the mine-owners believe that decontrol is approaching, because their profits are guaranteed regardless of the preparatory capital expenditure, which is always guaranteed as a form of legitimate investment under the Coal Mines Act.

The Federation attributes the reduction in output during the three months ended June 30th to the usual holidays, and says it does not affect the Federation's annual calculations of surplus. It attributes the reduction in exports, on which most profit is made, to a diversion of export coal to inland use in order to build up and accumulate of home coal in view of the possibility of a strike.

The Federation asserts that, with a return to normal conditions in expenditure on development and expenses, there will be a sufficient surplus wholly to meet the miners' present demands.

COLONIAL MEDICAL SERVICES
COMMITTEE'S IMPORTANT
REPORT.

London, September 14th.
The Report of the Committee of Inquiry into the Colonial Medical Service recommends a unified service, the appointment of a Director-General, and that the candidates ought to be young and newly-qualified men and should have been seconded to some hospital appointment at home as Resident Medical Officers. The candidates should be selected by a competitive examination, which might be a general examination for all public services, but candidates should be approved as well as examined. The minimum pay should be £200 yearly.

COURT OF INTERNATIONAL
JUSTICE.DRAFT SCHEME BY COMMITTEE
OF JURISTS.

London, September 14th.
A draft scheme for the institution of a permanent Court of International Justice has been published by the League of Nations.

The scheme, which appears in a special supplement of the League's official journal, is published bi-lingually, namely, in French and English. It consists of 87 Articles, and has been prepared by the International Committee of Jurists. It was submitted to the Council of the League at San Sebastian, which decided to ask M. Bourgeois to prepare a report for submission at the Council's Session in Brussels in October. The Council will then take a definite decision, which, in turn, will be submitted at the first meeting of the Assembly at Geneva in November.

In a letter communicating to the Government of the members of the League of Nations the scheme prepared by the International Committee of Jurists, the Council of the League emphasises that all members of the Committee signed the report. The Council strongly urges its ratification, declaring that failure would be an irreparable international misfortune.

The scheme provides that judges of the Court shall be elected by the Assembly of the League independently, from a list of candidates which will be prepared from the 44 national groups of the Permanent Court of Arbitration instituted at the Hague, by the Conventions of 1899 and 1907; each group consisting of two candidates. The Court will be composed of fifteen members, elected for nine years.

A concession is, however, made to national susceptibilities by an Article giving each party to a dispute the right to have among the judges dealing with the case one judge of his own nationality; chosen preferably from among the list of candidates.

The Court must hold a Session each year, and the President will be empowered to call extraordinary Sessions, if required.

On the delicate question of the Court's competence, the project says that when a dispute has arisen between States which it has been found impossible to settle by diplomatic means and no agreement has been made to choose another jurisdiction, the party complaining may bring the case before the Court. In the case of States which are members of the League, the Court shall have jurisdiction to determine cases of a legal nature concerning the interpretation of the League's Covenant. The Court shall also take cognizance of all disputes submitted to it by a Convention between the parties.

LEAGUE'S FINANCIAL
CONFERENCE.

SOME OF THE DELEGATES.

London, September 14th.
The League of Nations' Financial Conference, which opens at Brussels on the 24th inst., is expected to last a fortnight. All nations, including the United States, will be represented by three delegates each.

Germany, Austria and Bulgaria have been invited to send delegates, but only in a consultative capacity.

Great Britain will be represented by Lord Chalmers, former Permanent Secretary to the Treasury; Lord Cullen, former Governor of the Bank of England; and Mr. Henry Bell, General Manager of Lloyd's Bank. Canada and India will also be represented.

The Dominions' representatives will be: Canada, Mr. Hugh Guthrie (Minister of Militia); Australia, Mr. J. R. Collins (Permanent Secretary to the Treasury); India, Mr. H. F. Howard (former Secretary to the Finance Department); Sir Marshall Frederick Reid (who is Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce) and Sir Fazlulohkar Ebrahimji (representing the Bombay business community); New Zealand, Colonel Sir James Allen; South Africa, Mr. Blankenburg (Acting High Commissioner).

LORD MILNER.
NO TRUTH IN RESIGNATION
REPORT.

London, September 15th.
The *Morning Post* authoritatively states that the reported resignation of Lord Milner is absolutely without foundation. Since the Armistice he has been, and is now, closely engaged on a number of questions of momentous interest to the Dominions and Colonies, and also the Empire as a whole, which he hopes to carry ultimately to settlement. He is now in the heat of health, and present obligations compel him remaining in office during one of the gravest periods in the nation's affairs.

SITUATION IN MESOPOTAMIA.
NIGHT ATTACK REFUSED.

London, September 15th.
A War Office Mesopotamia communiqué mentions the employment of a mountain gun at a range of 700 yards effectively in repelling a nocturnal attack on a blockhouse on the Fajlujah Railway.

In the Bagdadi area, the column mentioned yesterday moved from Durban to Abba-jan, for the purpose of dealing with villages and tribes responsible for the attacks on the railway columns from Kadir-rah, mentioned on the 11th inst. It reports that the railway is intact for two miles south of Kurdaia, which is 75 miles from Bagdad.

ELECTIONS IN MAINE.

REPUBLICAN LANDSLIDE
FORESHADOWED.

Portland (Maine), September 14th.

Polling in the Maine elections for the State Governorship and other offices is now going on. The latest returns show that all the Republican candidates for Congress will probably be elected by overwhelming majorities, and that the State Legislature will also be strongly Republican. Women have everywhere availed themselves of the vote, mainly for Republican candidates.

The interest in America in these elections is due to the tradition that the polling in Maine is usually indicative of the feeling of the whole country.

BIGGEST MAJORITY ON RECORD.

London.
A landslide in favour of the Republicans is now quite clear from the voting in the elections for State Governorship and other offices. This is regarded as a significant result, as, adapting the parallel of Lancashire and England, it is commonly recognised that what Maine thinks to-day the United States thinks to-morrow.

The decisive character of the Republican victory is demonstrated by the fact that its majority is by far the largest it has ever secured in Maine. The poll was unprecedentedly heavy owing to the participation of women. The League of Nations question was a prominent issue.

POLAND AND RUSSIA.
REVIEW OF MILITARY SITUATION.

London, September 14th.

Particular interest lies in a telegram from Warsaw, which has been communicated to Reuters, dealing with the military probabilities of the near future, in view of the impending new Bolshevik offensive against Poland on both extreme wings.

According to the message, the period of large operations on the Polish front may be considered to have virtually terminated.

No sudden changes in the situation on the Polish-Bolshevik front are expected. The sole object of the Polish movements is the clearing of the Grodno-Brest-Litovsk line from Bolshevik hands and the freeing of East Galicia. The Bolsheviks in the north are alleged to be actively working to provoke a conflict between Lithuanian and Polish troops. The success of such an intrigue would be a considerable advantage to the Soviet military. The Moscow Government recognises the risk of Odessa falling into the hands of Ukrainian peasants who have risen in revolt and threaten the Soviet rear. The Soviet has consequently tried to win over the Ukrainian chief, Machos, but the latter has refused and remains faithful to the treaty with General Wrangel. General Wrangel is negotiating with Adam Peltura with a view to connecting action against the Bolsheviks. One of Peltura's conditions is recognition of the independence of the Ukraine with all its attributes.

THE SENSATIONAL JADE
ROBBERY AT SHANGHAI.NATURALISED BRITISH SUBJECT
CHARGED.

A naturalised British subject, known as Ernest Charles Trevor, alias Ernest Norman, a winchman, has been arrested at Shanghai and charged for the jade robbery, which was committed on August 30th, 1920, at Shanghai, would cause grievous bodily harm to Wong Sing-fong, with intent to murder him; also that he on the same date did steal eight jade stones, necklaces approximately valued at \$5,000, the property of the said Wong Sing-fong.

The *Shanghai Mercury* says that the accused man is understood to have been born in Galveston, Texas, and was first known in the Far East in Tientsin from which port he recently came to Shanghai. It is also believed that he worked for a little time as a teacher. Trevor, at the time of the green jade affair was living in a house near the curio shop, the proprietor of which was robbed.

The accused was arrested in a Chinese brothel. When charged in H.K.M.'s Police Court, he declared that he knew absolutely nothing about the affair.

He was remanded in custody for a week. A Greek named George Peltura was brought before the Mixed Court. Trevor, by the Municipal Police on a charge of aiding and abetting a criminal to escape from the settlement. He was remanded in custody.

THE SLUMP IN JAPAN.
CUTTING COTTON SPINNING.

An Osaka message states that the leading cotton spinners are contemplating further curtailment of operations. It is now proposed to suspend night work altogether.

AVIATION IN JAPAN.
BRITISH NAVAL INSTRUCTORS.

The *Nippon Times* reports that the Japanese Naval authorities have decided to engage thirty British naval aviators as instructors. They are expected to arrive early in 1921 when the new aerodrome at Kasumigaura will be opened as a school of instruction. The Government estimates the cost of setting up the establishment at Yen 6,000,000.

THE CONSORTIUM.

LETTER FROM MR. LAMONT.
CORRECTION OF MISLEADING
STATEMENT.

London, September 14th.

The Kokusai News Agency is in receipt of the following letter from Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, of the J. P. Morgan Company, who visited Japan recently as the representative of the international bankers consortium:

"Dear Sir,—I have received, through the courtesy of the Department of State at Washington, a fairly recent translation from the Kokusai Local, of which the following is a copy:

"In the course of his speech made before the meeting of the Japanese Banking Syndicate held on Monday, Mr. Kajiwara, President of the Yokohama Specie Bank, made the following statement with reference to the development of the negotiations among the representatives of the Four Powers interested in the Chinese Loan:

"One of the difficult questions considered by the quadruple Banking Syndicate was whether to exclude, as Japan insisted, the interests in Manchuria, and Mongolia, from the Syndicate's sphere of interests. At first both Mr. Lamont and Mr. Vanderlip were against the proposed exclusion; but later on they agreed with Japan in that respect, as a consequence of their personal inspection of the Chinese Loan."

"It has been further agreed that the Quadruple Syndicate will recognise the special position of the Japanese in China, and will exclude from the Syndicate's sphere of interests all such railways in China that are of strategic importance to Japan, because of her proximity to China, and also all the economic and other rights and interests already acquired by Japan."

"I am sure that a draft agreement based on the above understandings will be submitted to the British and French Banking Syndicates, through the American Syndicate, represented by Mr. Lamont, and that a formal agreement will be reached early in June, upon conclusion of a formal agreement among the Four Powers, negotiations will be taken up with the Chinese authorities, and will probably be in July or August before the Chinese loan is substantiated."

"I am sure that my friend, Mr. Kajiwara, of the Yokohama Specie Bank, has been misquoted by the Kokusai, in view of the fact that the agreement arrived at as to the Consortium between the American and the Japanese Banking Groups, with the approval of their respective Governments, was so clear that it could not lend itself to misconstruction. It is not recalled that the Japanese Banking Group, under the instructions of its Government, qualified its original acceptance of the Consortium agreement by declining to include within the activities of the Consortium Japanese interests in Manchuria and Mongolia. This qualification constituted a bar to Japan's entry into the Consortium on the same terms as those applying to the other banking groups, and it was for the purpose of trying to clear away this difficulty that I had the pleasure of visiting Japan last spring."

"As a result, partly of my friendly discussion in Japan, and partly of the changes made by the Foreign Office of the 'Four Governments', the Japanese Banking Group, with the approval of its Government, withdrew the original letters which had set up the reservations that I speak of. Consequently, of course, the Kokusai Local has been distinctly in error in quoting Mr. Kajiwara to the effect that Japan had adhered to her reservations, whereas, as a matter of fact, she had withdrawn them. Of course, the information that I received in Japan gave me a much clearer idea of Japan's economic necessities for food and raw material on the continent of Asia, and as I said repeatedly to my friends in Japan, 'I am sure that America will encourage Japan in every legitimate plan to insure an adequate supply of food and raw material for her growing population.'"

Very truly yours,

THOMAS W. LAMONT.

NEWS-AGENCY'S REMARKS.

The Manager of the Kokusai News Agency adds: "We are investigating. As a matter of fact the speech in question was translated from an article in one of the leading Japanese newspapers, and it is not unlikely that some errors appeared in the original. It is true, however, that the date of this statement alleged was prior to the date of a final agreement being reached in an event, we are glad to get the matter straightened out on the highest authority."

ANOTHER EXPLANATION.

Mr. Kajiwara's speech was not reported until after the final arrangements had been made and signed, and after Mr. Lamont had expressed himself satisfied that the exclusion demand had been withdrawn, says the *Japan Chronicle*. Kokusai does not admit any error in its own translation, and it is not to be supposed that any was made. Indeed, had it been a case of misquoting Mr. Kajiwara, the attention that we drew at the time to the discrepancy between Mr. Lamont's idea of the purpose of the agreement and Mr. Kajiwara's would necessarily have led to an explanation and rectification of the mistake. There is just a little reason to suppose that Mr. Kajiwara was misreported by the Japanese Press, for, on a matter so important, he could not possibly have allowed a statement diametrically opposite to the truth to pass uncontradicted. As it is, over three months have passed, and not a word has been said to indicate that Mr. Kajiwara's statement is not to be taken by the Japanese public as representing the facts of the case."

There can be only two alternative explanations of Mr. Kajiwara's extraordinary statement. First, it may be supposed that the statement was made because it is not necessary to represent to the public that the Japanese contention had been abandoned. Why Mr. Lamont did not contradict it at the time, since it was so clearly the most elaborate pretensions, have been conveyed from him, can only be supposed as being an error of omission made by him, that the contradiction by Mr. Kajiwara was only for the satisfaction of his personal vanity, and would be quickly abandoned. But on the other hand, it may be supposed that Mr. Kajiwara's original statement should have been corrected, and still remains uncorrected, as it was a very serious error of fact.

SCOTTISH LETTER.

THE LONDON SCOTCH IN THE
NORTH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

August 4th.
A contingent of the London Scottish Territorial is engaged in a march through Central Scotland. They arrived in Edinburgh on Sunday morning, went up to the Castle, attended St. Giles', and left the City the same evening. Their route is by way of St. Andrews, Linlithgow, Stirling, Dunfermline, and Strathclyde, to Glasgow.

The officer in command of the London Scottish is Captain Douglas Lyall Grant, whose father, Major W. Lyall Grant, organised the first march of the regiment in the North. The present march is their sixteenth invasion of Scotland, and it has been organised in the face of the greatest difficulties. Born in 1886, he was educated at Glenalmond, and joined the Scottish in 1906, "bounding" at once, says the *Gazette* of the regiment, "into the highest rank in the battalion—a pipier." He went to France in 1914, and served with distinction, being appointed one of the leading officers at Boulogne. Captain Grant takes a special interest in Rugby football, Highland dancing, and hosiery.

THE INDICTIONS OF MAROOT.

Are we to rejoice good taste in literature? Are a becoming reticence and a fine sense of good breeding but so many obstacles in the way of literary self-realisation? Once and again within the present year these questions have been forcibly presented, and it is a notable fact that the authors of the books which have provoked them have been no literary youngsters, occupied in the sowing of wild oats, but in each case persons of mature years. In Scotland we are not at all unacquainted with Mr. Asquith's indications. We know the Tennants and all their connexions; their little ways have long been notorious in this their calf country. Brilliantly clever, Mr. Asquith achieved great social success when hardly out of the nursery, and she has now been something not far short of 40 years the spoiled child of English Society. It is that spoiled child to develop in her later years into an infant terrible! Those who are reading her autobiography week by week will recognise that the apprehension is not groundless. The French, those masters of tact and the niceties of decorum, have a form of censure which they apply to those who lack restraint in conversation. *Elle dit tout*, they say, and that is condemnation enough. To cry from the house-top the names of men who have offered one marriage is surely an extreme case of "telling everything." The cry of the great Goethe on his deathbed was for "More light!" That of Mrs. Asquith would appear to be "More limelight!" For the story has been told already in even super-abundant detail.

What a remarkable difference of environment surrounded the first 30 years of the lives of Mrs. Asquith and Mrs. Lloyd George. And what a difference there is in the style in which the two have ruled No. 10 Downing Street.

The death is announced of Surgeon-General William Dox in the 85th year of his age. A native of Brechin, he had a distinguished career both in the Navy and the Army. He served with the Fleet in the Baltic during the Crimean War, and at a later period transferred to the Army, where he was attached to the Gloucester Regiment. For many years he took a prominent part in all the activities of the various Scottish Associations in London. The pride of nationality was very strong in him, and he was one of the most active of the Managing Governors of the Royal Scottish Corporation. He was also a Past President of the Caledonian Society of London, and his presence at the functions of the Society was always warmly welcomed by his fellow-countrymen.

THE KING AND BALMORAL.

The King and Queen are expected to arrive at Balmoral early in August. It is emphasised that the Castle has been improved out of recognition, and that the Balmoral which King Edward described as having "more draughts than windows" no longer exists. King George's enthusiasm for Balmoral, however, is said to be no more. It is generally understood that the Queen's attention for the place is a minor quantity.

IN MEMORIAM.

A notable gift has been made to Moulken Medical College by well-known citizens of Glasgow. The United Free Church of Scotland announces that a sum of £10,000 has been given by Sir Joseph and Lady Miley to Moulken Medical College in memory of their two sons who fell in the Great War. This gift will enable the College to establish a women's department for training women doctors.

But such an acquiescence on his part would involve a great danger. At some later date, when the foreign bankers of the Consortium found their plans in Manchuria and Mongolia obstructed, they might be told that, as they had acquiesced in the statements without contradicting them, it was going behind the understanding to require rights in Manchuria and Mongolia now.

The other possible explanation is that the wording of the agreement is sufficiently ambiguous for Mr. Lamont and Mr. Kajiwara each to consider that his own interpretation was correct. There does, as a matter of fact, remain some exception to the free scope of the Consortium in Manchuria and Mongolia. Mr. Lamont believes that it simply applies to the preservation of the interests of Japanese bondholders. Mr. Kajiwara considers that, covering all possible branches, oceans, and continental of those interests. When it comes to an issue it will probably be found that Mr. Kajiwara is right. Of course, there will be a compromise, of some kind—such as the management or administration of the disputed scheme by a Japanese agency. It seems unlikely that Mr. Kajiwara's original statement should have remained uncorrected, and still remain uncorrected, as it was a very serious error of fact.

DUNDEE CAPTAIN'S DEATH IN JAPAN.

The Dundee Advertiser gives the following interesting information regarding Captain John B. Will, a native of Dundee, who recently died at Hakodate, Japan, at the advanced age of 81 years.

Captain Will, who was a son of the late William Will, jute manufacturer, Dundee, began his career in 1833, when he went to sea as a bound apprentice to the Dundee owner of the brig *Mary*. After many voyages to the Mediterranean and Baltic ports, he shipped on the bark *Ada*, another Dundee vessel bound for Shanghai, arriving there in 1860. The *Ada* was afterwards chartered by a China firm for coasting trade between China and Japan. She sailed from Shanghai for Hakodate in 1860, the port having been open five years previously to foreign trade. The *Ada* then took a cargo of tea from Shanghai for New York in April, 1863, arriving in the latter port in October. The American Civil War being then at its height, and on reaching her home port was sold. After several months' service, Captain Will, who then secured his mate's ticket, returned to the East on board the *Ada*, with cargo for Hakodate, where he settled down. At Hakodate he owned several vessels, and in May, 1865, he inaugurated the first mail between Hakodate and Aomori. Finally he joined the British Vice-Consulate in Hakodate as Shipping Clerk in 1868, a position he held up to the time of his death.

THE FILM AND MEDICAL TEACHING.

Edinburgh is probably the pioneer in an important development of medical teaching—the use of film records of surgical operations. A few years before the war, experiments were made in filming operations in connection with the surgical department of Edinburgh University. It is proved successful, and have since been constantly used in the education of students. Obviously the film, by reproducing the features of an operation, may extend the value of an operation as a means of tuition to an indefinite number of students, and the film record may be even more valuable for demonstration purposes than the operation itself. Apart from questions of convenience and general availability arising from the possibility of displaying the film record of an operation with indefinite repetition, the film records are also useful in bringing before students or surgeons details of operations of a rare character which otherwise would only be communicable in less vivid and practical form by means of the printed page. This department of the work of Edinburgh University has been found especially useful in planning before the students details of manipulations in cases of dislocation and bone-setting. As a preliminary to the operation, treatment, demonstration, by means of the film of malformations and irregularities in the limbs of patients, and also found to be of great value. Measurements taken by expert surgeons in dealing with these cases can be displayed in detail and with such deliberation and repetition as may be considered advisable. During the war the development of the work in Edinburgh was interfered with, but it was resumed after the Armistice, and has since been a regular feature.

THE LATE FRANCIS BROCKIE.

The Right Hon. Francis High Brockie, whose murder in Ireland has excited so widespread a horror, was a cousin of Sir Harry Brockie of Fairley, Aberdeenshire, and was held in high personal esteem by all his Northern relatives and acquaintances. The Brockie family is much respected in Aberdeenshire. Sir Harry himself being a representative of the best type of old-world Scottish laird.

TOO MUCH OF A GOOD THING.

Sir Robert Horne, the President of the Board of Trade, and the member of Parliament for the Hillhead Division of Glasgow, has a grand London "Press," and has had it ever since he entered official life. I think, however, that even Sir Robert Horne himself would admit that the policy is in danger of being dyspeptic. His genial smile is well as able, but that is no justification for the chorus of praise. That he will go far is common belief, but to speak of him in connection with the Premiership is to say the least, premature. But no doubt it is a more likely goal for Sir Robert's ambition than the Edinburgh Judgeship to which some unkind prophets recently assigned him.

GLEANINGS AND POLYPSIES.

Even the Irish situation has its humorous side—contests in Ireland. There seems to be some mysterious connection between politics and the drink which delights so much in his views on walls and pavements. At the present moment the Orange Hall in Glasgow is a special object of the attention of these chalk-crackers. Some of the Orange men are constantly scrawling opinions, remarks upon the walls about the William of Orange, making claims about about the Irish Republic. But, unlike most public buildings, the Orange Hall is not easily reached. The St. Peter's may check up his ink, but in a few minutes an Orangeman is sure to appear with a nail and a mop to wash off the objectionable sentiments. The contest between the chalk and the mop goes on with the most persevering enthusiasm, and some people are indulging in an unlikely hope that one day there may be a collision.

MR. DAVID MURRAY'S SKELETON.

Sir David Murray, the artist, is on his way to Lewis, where he will pitch his painting camp for the autumn. He does not do anything but landscape, but earlier in his career he used to sketch figure subjects. On one occasion in the Highlands, he was very striking-looking in his outfit, and said to her if she would sit for him. "Sit for me?" she exclaimed. "Do you take me for a hant?" This reminds me that when Frank Bannerman was editor of *Punch* he spent some weeks one summer at Strathcraigh, Loch Lomond. On his walks about the hamlet he occasionally stopped to talk with a very old man, who was sitting at his cottage door. The conversation was about the past. "This is the old man's wife," she made some inquiries as to Bannerman's identity, and one morning when Bannerman stopped at her door she came out and pulled her husband's arm. "Come, away into the house," she cried. "If you don't be pulling me in there!"

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TROTSKY'S THREATS. WHAT BRITISH COMMUNISTS TOLD HIM.

The Socialist, the official organ of the Socialist Labour Party, in its issue of July 1st, publishes a speech made by Trotsky on the relations of Soviet Russia to Finland. The speech was made at the Petrograd Soviet about the time that Trotsky wrote to Lenin in France stating that when the Red Army had finished with Denikin it would deal with Poland. In this speech Trotsky explains that—

Petrograd, standing as it does on the coast of the Baltic Sea, is now the only door left to us which opens towards Western Europe. It is as dear to us as our eye—is in our eye. We cannot and we will not tolerate any approach to near Petrograd, the great nerve centre of our country.

The Leader of the Red Army says that Finland is under the influence of Great Britain. That Bolshevist Government does not desire to attack Finland. If it can avoid doing so. But the struggle the Bolsheviks have embarked upon is "on a universal scale," and it "will not be decided on the Estonian or Finnish front—it will be decided on the front of the whole world."

The result of the struggle depends on the action of the workers of Great Britain and France on the action of the suppressed and subject races in Asia, China, Persia, Afghanistan, and India. On these factors depends the result of the struggle against the imperialism of Great Britain, the most powerful, advanced, and treacherous imperialism the world has ever seen.

THE BRITISH CENTRE.
The overthrow of the Finnish and Estonian bourgeoisie will be difficult, because—

They are supported by the bourgeois and monstrous capitalism of British imperialism. When you settle the struggle that involves London, Paris, India, Persia, and China, the question of Finland and Estonia will automatically settle itself.

Declaring that the "premises of the Soviet Government have found their everlasting peace in the churchyard, but we are alive and sound," Trotsky says—

We can say calmly and convincingly to the Estonian bourgeoisie: "Which kind of death do you select for yourselves? Death by way of open hostilities against us, or by way of your peaceful extinction?" We can, therefore, quite calmly wait for their answer during the coming days or weeks.

The Soviet Government, says Trotsky, will not allow Finland to be used as a tool for bloodletting by England, and he threatens Finland with dire disaster.

And a practical lesson will first be given to Finland. Finland will be the first to come under the fire of the Red Army, and will be well rewarded for all its fanatic, provocative, conspiratorial, and treasonable acts. We shall strangle her mercilessly. Comrades, we have concentrated brave divisions at Petrograd which will be reliable reserves for you when you start your manoeuvres.

BRITAIN ON THE BRINK.
Trotsky expresses the opinion that the greatest battles have yet to come.

"We must strain ourselves to an even greater degree than we have hitherto done. Our enemy is not yet broken. A few days ago we got secret messages from England. Our friends, the Communists, there write: 'Your progress in the heroic struggle against counter-revolution fills our hearts with the greatest admiration. Many forces in our land, which were inert up to the present are now becoming active. Everything goes to show more and more that England will soon stand on the threshold of the Revolution.'"

This revolution in England is essential to the world revolution, planned by the Bolsheviks, and the above message from the Communists, perhaps explains the ignorance of Lenin about English conditions. Trotsky in this address declares how this great revolution will begin. He does not know whether it will break out in London, "carried thither from Paris," or whether it will begin in the East, because unrest is growing there, where the people are "crushed by the English" and are "revolting against English tyranny."

THE OUTWARS OF ASIA.
"We walk through the gateways of Asia," says Trotsky, "we—the shadow of death for the English and French Stock Exchanges. Who knows probably the way to London and Paris goes through China and India, and Persia, and Afghanistan. There will we strike, and strike hard, at the imperialism of Great Britain. There we will transform Great Britain into an evil and isolated island where the bourgeoisie will strip the hides from the proletariat."

Continuing, Trotsky describes the successful organization of our munition factories, and predicts that the soldiers of the Red Army will have abundant supplies of rifles, bayonets, cartridges, machine-guns, and goods, and he concludes—

No! Finland cannot overthrow us, never! History has appointed us to solve these titanic problems. We cannot perish, because the great working class cannot perish!

BREAKING-UP WARSHIPS.

PROFIT-SHARING SCHEME

Trade union leaders, accompanied by Viscountess Astor, M.P., and the Mayor of Plymouth met the Admiralty, considered a scheme for breaking up obsolete warships and thereby giving work to the unemployed, and the Admiralty was requested to write to the Earl of Lytton asking the Admiralty to consider arrangements with the contractors and make an early start. The whole scheme, however, is subject to the Government's approval. It is stated there are over ninety warships at Plymouth awaiting breaking-up. Lady Astor described the outlook as hopeful. The Mayor, however, said the scheme would employ only fifteen hundred, while there were seven thousand unemployed at Plymouth.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

The Steamship "BORNEO MARU"

Will sail for SHANGHAI

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed

that all Goods are being landed at their

risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and

Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd.,

at Kowloon, whence and from the wharves

deliveries may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice

to the contrary is given before Sept. 15th.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods

have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining

undelivered after Sept. 21st, will be subject to

rent.

All claims against the steamer must be

presented to the Underwriter on or before Sept. 25th,

or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are

to be left in the Godowns, where they will be

examined on Sept. 21st, at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, September 16th, 1930. [1493]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION

COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"AJAX"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be

discharged into the Godowns of the Hongkong and

Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd.,

at Kowloon, whence and from the wharves

deliveries may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice

has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are

to be left in the Godowns, where they will be

examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays

between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon

within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods

have left the Godowns, and all Goods

remaining undelivered after Sept. 22nd, will

be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be

presented to the Underwriter on or before

Oct. 7th, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, September 16th, 1930. [1494]

JUST RECEIVED

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE

SEEDS.

THIS is the year to have a good Garden.

Plant lots of SEEDS and take good care

of the Garden; then you will have every reason

to be pleased with the result.

GRACA & CO.

No. 10 WYNDHAM STREET,

HONGKONG.

P.O. Box 920.

JUST ARRIVED

A CONSIGNMENT OF

MESSES SHANKS & CO., LTD.

SHIPS CLOSET

BALTIC

PACIFIC

MEDITERRANEAN

ABOVE AND BELOW WATER

LINE.

C. R. WARREN & Co., Ltd.

No. 22, Des Voeux Road Central,

Phone 1162, 1800.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

MANILA	LOONGSANG	Fr. 17th Sept. 3 p.m.
SEARATES	KUMSANG	Fr. 17th Sept. 1 p.m.
SEARATES	HOPKING	Tues. 3 a.m. Sept. 21st
SEARATES	CHIPSING	Tues. 31st Sept. 1 p.m.
SEARATES	KWASANG	Sat. 25th Sept. 3 p.m.
SEARATES	YATSHING	Tues. 29th Sept. 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Bombay, and Singapore, returning from Calcutta via Swatow, Hongkong, and Shanghai, and from Singapore via Hongkong, Shanghai, and Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, and are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

A steady service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailing from Hongkong every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Hongkong and Haiphong, calling at Swatow, Canton, and Shanghai.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per week between Hongkong and Swatow, calling at Haiphong when convenient.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Krada, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau, and Landau.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chaoow.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "KUMSANG" will be despatched on or about Sept. 17th, for SINGAPORE, PENANG and CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM, MADRAS and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

S.S. "KWASANG" will be despatched on or about Sept. 25th, for SINGAPORE, PENANG and CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM, and MADRAS, DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

GENERAL MANAGERS

Telephone No. 215

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers

U.K.-STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE

OUTWARDS

Vessel	Leaving Hongkong	Discharges
"PEMBROKE" —	14th Sept.	2nd Oct.
"GLENFERR" —	2nd Oct.	

HOMEWARDS

Vessel	Leaving Hongkong	Discharges
M/V. "GLENARV" —	about 14th Sept.	Genoa, London, & Rotterdam
"CARNARVON" —	10th Oct.	Genoa & Liverpool
"PEMBROKE" —	17th Oct.	Genoa & London

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS: The Glen Line Ltd.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.

Overland by "Shanghai" Line.

TEL. No. 21 and 22



KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP — Y20,000,000

President: Mr. Y. KAWASAKI

Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUOKA

Managing Director: Mr. M. MATSUYAMA

The Company has on hand a Large Number of

NEW CARGO STEAMERS

ALWAYS READY FOR

CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's fleet—

Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each, 20,000 G.R.

And under the Company's management—

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each

Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each

Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.

For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

No. 1, RIVER ROAD, KOBAYASHI

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

September 15th.
Desai, American str., 3,433 tons, Capt. Kretschmer, from Manila, with a general cargo.—Struthers & Dixon.
 September 16th.
Ajao, British str., 4,477 tons, Capt. Moir, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Diluvra, British str., 3,460 tons, Captain Babb, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—M. M. & Co.
Chowya, Chinese str., 539 tons, Capt. Anderson, from Hainan, with a general cargo.—W. & F.
Choy Sang, British str., 1,324 tons, Capt. Walker, from Canton, with a general cargo.—J. M. & Co.
Chiao On, Chinese str., 234 tons, Capt. Chan Chau, from Kwang Chow Wan, with a general cargo.—Lee Hong.
Hydranta, British str., 560 tons, Capt. Drummond, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—Chiu On S.S. Co.
Xam Ying Fat, Chinese str., 445 tons, Capt. Noronha, from Canton, with a general cargo.—Globe & Co.
Nikko Maru, Japanese str., 3,076 tons, Capt. Kuyano, from Melbourne, via Manila, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.
St. Albans, British str., 2,538 tons, Capt. Smith, from Melbourne, with a general cargo.—M. M. & Co.
Teun, British str., 1,531 tons, Capt. McDonald, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Fu Nin, British str., 245 tons, Capt. Rose, from Kwang Chow Wan, with a general cargo.—Wang Hing.

CLEARANCES.

September 16th.
Ajao, for Shanghai.
Choy Sang, for Shanghai.
Diluvra, for Bombay.
Eastern Crown, for New York.
Hank Ping, for Melbourne.
Hydranta, for Swatow.
Xam Ying Fat, for Hainan.
Kun Sang, for Cebu.
Perna Maru, for San Francisco.
Sado Maru, for Yokohama.
Shanlung, for Canton.
St. Albans, for Kobe.
Teun, for Canton.
Tola, for Rotterdam.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.
 Per s.s. *Diluvra*, on September 16th: Mrs. Kendall, Mr. Gazar, Mr. Valentine, Mr. Mackenzie, and Mr. Lane Poole.
 Per s.s. *St. Albans*, on September 16th: Mr. and Mrs. Addison, Miss V. E. Allen, Mr. H. C. Carr, Miss Clinton, Miss Charnock, Mrs. and Miss Cole, Mr. W. Clark, Mr. L. Donaldson, Miss J. Ernie, Capt. Eddy, Miss M. Holloway, Mr. G. Harris, Mrs. Jennings, Mr. Lum, Mr. and Mrs. Linnell, Mr. R. Matheson, Mrs. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. Pascoe, Mrs. B. Rogers, Miss N. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Reid, Mr. Rosenburg, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley, Miss Tottenham, Mr. E. Yall, Mrs. R. Wallace.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Desai, due September 20th.
Empress of Asia, due September 18th.
G. Ajao, due 17th inst., about 6 p.m.
Inaba Maru, from London, due October 20th.
Kamakura Maru (Liverpool line), due October 10th.
Kun Maru, from Calcutta, due September 27th.
Kitano Maru, from London, due September 29th.
Korea Maru, due September 22nd.
Munster Castle, left San Francisco, September 9th, for Hongkong.
Ningchow (Blue Funnel line), due Sept. 20th.
Shin Maru, from Bombay, due September 16th.
Yokohama Maru (European line), from Japan, due September 19th.

JAPANESE STEAMER DISABLED.

TYPHOON NEAR GUAM.

A Tokyo dispatch to the *Asahi* says that the O.S.R. *Yokohama Maru* (4,000 tons) was much knocked about in a typhoon near Guam on the 26th ultimo when she was on the way to Australia from Yokohama. Her steering gear was disabled and she drifted for four days and nights. At last she managed to reach port, however, and is now under repair. It is uncertain whether the ship can pursue her journey to Australia. Mr. Nomura, the Head of South Seas Department, is quoted by the *Asahi* journal as confirming the news. The steamer, he says, was loaded with timber, cotton yarn, provisions, etc.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The B.I. s.s. *Gregory Apcer* will leave for Shanghai and Japan on September 18th. The E. & A. s.s. *St. Albans* will leave for Miji and Kobe on September 17th.

The N.Y.K. *Yokohama Maru* (European line) left Shanghai for this port on September 16th, and is expected here on September 19th.
 The R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* arrived at Manila on September 16th, leaves there on September 17th, and is due at Hongkong on September 19th.

The P. & O. s.s. *Kashgar* left Singapore for this port on the 18th inst., at 6 a.m., with the outward English mails, and is due here on the 19th inst., about noon.

WEATHER REPORT.

September 16th at 12.55.—Pressure has decreased considerably over Japan, a depression being central in the vicinity of Tokyo. It has increased slightly elsewhere. Gradients are shallow over the major portion of the area.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches. Total since January 1st, 40.87 inches against an average of 71.45 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District	Forecast
Hongkong to Gap Rock	Westerly or variable winds, moderate; fair.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

ADDRESSES	FROM
Dalmatz, Kremlin	Shanghai
William Duree Transport	Tokio
President, Grant, & Co.	Amy
Limboing	Shanghai
Shanghai Pacific Commercial	Vladivostok
Company Tobolsk	Shanghai
Fock Sang Loong	Shanghai
Yok Sing Harg	Shanghai
Yue Tai	Shanghai
Brandenburg Furkwoh	Vladivostok
Maynard Munger Watchman	San Francisco
Steamship Colombo	re-transmitted from Yokohama

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

ADDRESSES	FROM
Institute	Manchester
Koli	New York
Santra	Shanghai

SHIPBUILDERS.
 SHIP REPAIRERS.
 BOILER MAKERS.
 FORGE MASTERS.
 OXY-ACETYLENE &
 ELECTRIC WELDERS.
 MECHANICAL &
 ELECTRIC
 ENGINEERS.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY
 OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.
 —DRY DOCK—
 Length 787 Feet.
 Length on Block 760 Ft.
 Depth on Centre of
 SILL (B.W.O.S.T.) 34 ft. 6 ins.
 —THREE SLIPWAYS—
 Capable of Handling Ships Up
 to 3,000 Tons Displacement.
 Electric Crane at Sea Wall, Capable of
 Lifting 100 Tons at 70 Feet Radius.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

TEL. ADDRESS: "TAIKOO DOCK," HONGKONG. AGENTS.
 TELEPHONE NO. 712.
 CALL FLAG: "O" OVER ABB. PRINCE.
 HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN.

C. P. O. S.

HONGKONG & VANCULVER
 via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama
 SAILINGS

Ship	From	To	Day
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Sept. 25	Oct. 1	11
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Oct. 21	Nov. 8	11
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Oct. 28	Nov. 15	11
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Nov. 4	Nov. 21	11
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Nov. 11	Nov. 28	11
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Nov. 18	Dec. 5	11
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Nov. 25	Dec. 12	11
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Dec. 2	Dec. 19	11
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Dec. 9	Dec. 26	11
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Dec. 16	Jan. 2	11
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Dec. 23	Jan. 9	11
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Dec. 30	Jan. 16	11
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Jan. 6	Jan. 23	11
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Jan. 13	Jan. 30	11
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Jan. 20	Feb. 6	11
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Jan. 27	Feb. 13	11
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Feb. 3	Feb. 20	11
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Feb. 10	Feb. 27	11

 Passengers to Europe are strictly urged to determine the exact date of the Atlantic sailing desired prior to, and as far as possible, their departure from the Orient. Traffic conditions on the Atlantic are so congested that on the Pacific, Atlantic, and other routes, it is arranged by letter of advice for all passengers to Europe. Passengers arriving from Liverpool, London & Glasgow. Passengers arriving from all other ports will be issued here.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LD.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.
 Regular Sailings to
NEW YORK & BOSTON
 via Suez or Panama Canal at Owner's Option.
 S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE" ... on or about 20th Sept.
 via Suez
 S.S. "MUNCASTER CASTLE" ... on or about middle Nov.
LLOYD TRIESTINO
 For SHANGHAI
 S.S. "AFRICA" ... sailing about 6th October.
 For BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.
 Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading for LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.
 VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO
 S.S. "HUNGARIA" ... on or about 2nd October.
 S.S. "AFRICA" ... sailing about 7th November.
 Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, Ltd.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)
 Regular Sailings to
JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA
 For JAPAN
 S.S. "HOKUTO MARU" ... sailing on or about 18th Oct.
 S.S. "BORNEO MARU" ... sailing on or about 20th Oct.
 For JAVA
 S.S. "BORNEO MARU" ... sailing on or about 18th Sept.
 S.S. "SAMARANG MARU" ... sailing on or about 19th Oct.

OCEAN TRANSPORT Co., Ltd.

(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA)
 Steamship Service Trans-Pacific.
 Also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading for SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transshipment at CAIRO, SUEZ, and in conjunction with the
 INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.
 AND AFFILIATES
 For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—
DODWELL & CO., LTD.
 Agents 110

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD., COPENHAGEN.

M.S. "AUSTRALIEN"
 will be loading about the Middle of September for Copenhagen taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to Scandinavian and Baltic destinations at Conference Rates.
 For space and particulars please apply to—
THORESEN & CO.
 AGENTS
 13917

THOS. COOK & SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, ETC.
 OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT
 TICKETS SUPPLIED to ALL PARTS of the WORLD at Tariff Rates.
 LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED AND CASHED.
 BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
 Cook's "PACIFIC EASTERN TRAVELLERS' GAZETTE" containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World will be forwarded free on application.
 Telegraphic address "COUPON."
 THOS. COOK & SON.
 Telephone No. 524.
 Hongkong Hotel Buildings, corner of Pedder Street and Des Voeux Road, HONGKONG.
 Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.
 Chief Office: LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports.
 Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern Northern Pacific and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.
KATORI MARU ... Thursday, 20th Sept., at 11 a.m.
TAJIMA MARU ... Friday, 25th Oct., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez.
 Port Said and Marseilles.
YOKOHAMA MARU ... Monday, 20th Sept., at Noon.
TAJIMA MARU ... Monday, 4th Oct., at Noon.
MISHIMA MARU ... Friday, 18th Oct., at Noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ROTTERDAM via Suez.
DAKAR MARU ... Friday, 29th October.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.
TOTORI MARU ... Tuesday, 29th Sept., at Noon.
WAKASA MARU ... Friday, 2nd Oct., at Noon.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.
TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd Sept., at 11 a.m.
NIKKO MARU ... Wednesday, 30th Oct., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via Panama.
CALCUTTA MARU sailing from Kobe ... Sunday, 26th September.

NEW YORK via Suez.
MORIOKA MARU ... Tuesday, 12th October.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via CAPE.
TOSA MARU sailing from Singapore ... Beginning of Oct.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.
YEROROFU MARU ... Beginning of October.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.
TONIURA MARU ... Sunday, 2nd October.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
NIKKO MARU ... Friday, 17th Sept., at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU ... Saturday, 18th Oct., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA
SADO MARU ... Thursday, 16th Sept., at 11 a.m.
SEIUN MARU ... Monday, 20th September.
KIYANO MARU ... Thursday, 30th Sept., at 11 a.m.

Further information apply to—**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**,
 telephone Nos. 294 & 293.
 S. YASUDA, Manager.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS
"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"
 15,000 tons 10,200 tons 11,000 tons
 SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
 VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU
"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"
 Oct. 31st Sept. 24th Nov. 6th.
 An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.
 C. T. SUBRIDGE, Acting Freight and Passenger Agent,
 Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street.
 Telephone, Passenger Dept. 1924. Telephone, Freight Dept. and Agent 2161.

NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the
"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE
 OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., and CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.
 AND
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
 (ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.
"AJAX" ... via Suez ... 20th Sept.
"CITY OF DUNKIRK" ... via Suez ... 24th Oct.
 * calling also at Boston.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's Option.
 Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or **THE BANK LINE LTD., HONGKONG.**
HONGKONG AND CANTON. REISS & CO., CANTON.

FOR BOSTON & OR NEW YORK

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE
 For NEW YORK
"GENIC PRINCE" ... via Panama Canal ... on or about 10th Oct.
 Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option.
 For freight and further particulars, apply to—
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
 Agents 1117

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA & SANDAKAN.
"HWAH PING" September 16th
"VICTORIA" October 1st.
 For Freight and Passengers apply to—
THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO. LTD.
 Agents.
 112, Cornhill Road, Central.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

INWARD MAILS

FROM	PER	DATE
STRAITS	Gregory Apoor	17th Sept
JAPAN and SHANGHAI	Yokohama Maru	18th Sept
ROMNEY	Shin Maru	18th Sept
U.S.A., CANADA and MANILA	Empress of Asia	19th Sept

OUTWARD MAILS

FOR	PER	DATE
Java and Port Moresby via Batavia	Boraco Maru	Friday, 17th, 8.00 A.M.
Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	Persia Maru	Friday, 17th, Registration 8.00 A.M. Letters 8.00 A.M.
Japan via Nagasaki	Nikko Maru	Friday, 17th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Rodan	Friday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.
Straits and Bangkok	Mable Dollar	Friday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.
Java & Port Moresby via Batavia	Typhoon	Friday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, L. Marquis, India via Dhanushkoti, Bombay and Aden	Dileon	Friday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Calcutta and Aden	Kanung	Friday, 17th, 1.00 P.M.
Fort Bayard	Wu Sun	Friday, 17th, 1.00 P.M.
Straits, Amoy and Fookchow	Hai Loong	Friday, 17th, 1.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Loonging	Friday, 17th, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Alex	Friday, 17th, 1.00 P.M.
Japan via Moji	Sh. Albat	Friday, 17th, 1.00 P.M.
Haiphong, Saigon, Straits and Bangkok	Jaune	Friday, 17th, 1.00 P.M.
Tourane	Wan	Friday, 17th, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Chung Un	Friday, 17th, 1.00 P.M.
Fort Bayard	Chung Un	Friday, 17th, 1.00 P.M.
Pakhoi and Haiphong	Chung Un	Friday, 17th, 1.00 P.M.

Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	Typhoon	Saturday, 18th, Registration 11.45 A.M. Letters 12.30 P.M.
Shanghai, N. China, and Japan via Kobe	Gregory Apoor	Saturday, 18th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai and N. China	Typhoon	Saturday, 18th, 5.00 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, L. Marquis, India via Dhanushkoti, Egypt and EUROPE via MANSEILLES	Yokohama Maru	Monday, 20th, Registration 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Amoy, Shanghai and North China	Shantung	Tuesday, 21st, 8.00 A.M.
Straits and Bangkok	Kanung	Tuesday, 21st, 11.00 A.M.
Straits, Amoy and Fookchow via Keelung	Amoy Maru	Tuesday, 21st, 1.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island	Typhoon	Tuesday, 21st, 1.00 P.M.

* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES.

LONDON SERVICE

MENTOR	22nd Sept	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
HELENUS	12th Oct	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
KEEMUN	21st Oct	London, Amsterdam & Hamburg
JASON	31st Oct	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
ELPENOR	16th Nov	London, Rotterdam & Antwerp

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

EURYPYLUS	3rd Oct	Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool
TITAN	10th Oct	Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow
PELEUS	19th Oct	Genoa, Liverpool & Glasgow
TELEMON	2nd Nov	Liverpool

PACIFIC SERVICE

TYNDAREUS	5th Oct	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
TEUCER	20th Oct	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
IXION	12th Nov	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver

NEW YORK SERVICE

See separate joint advertisement

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SERVICE

MENTOR	22nd Sept	for London direct
STENTOR	8th Oct	for London direct
TEUCER	19th Oct	for London direct
IDOMENEUS	3rd Nov	for Liverpool via Marseilles

FOR FREIGHT AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From September 17th to 23rd, 1920.

Tide Water				Low Water			
Days of Week	Days of Month	H'con/ Standard Time	Height		H'con/ Standard Time	Height	
		h. m.	ft. in.		h. m.	ft. in.	
Fri.	17	1 58	6 3		m. 6 18	1 4	
Sat.	18	0 58	6 3		5 58	1 4	
Sun.	19	0 58	6 3		7 16	2 5	
		4 08	4 4		8 22	1 9	
Mon.	20	1 34	6 3		6 38	4 3	
		No info.	High		9 54	1 3	
Tues.	21	0 58	6 3		8 15	2 5	
		No info.	High		9 54	1 3	
Wed.	22	4 2	6 1		10 12	1 7	
		8 36	4 9		11 14	1 7	
Thurs.	23	5 24	6 3				
		7 57	5 1		0 54	1 5	

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

Hongkong Observatory, September 18th.

Previous	On Date	On Date
Day	at 2 p.m.	at 2 a.m.
17	22.51	23.75
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